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## Contributed Articles.

*On Important Apian Subjects.*

### Bee-Keeping in the City of Philadelphia.

BY "STUDENT OF APICULTURE."

It is not generally known that bee-culture is a feasible city industry. Bees and honey are so suggestive of cows and clover that a city bee seems, at first thought, an anomaly. Yet when it is considered that these industrious creatures are known to go three, four, and even five miles for forage, it is plain there is no reason why a colony should not be housed on a roof in the city, as well as in a door-yard in the country. In all cities, even the largest, there are flowering herbs, shrubs and trees that serve as a partial food supply, and failing there, there is the open country within the working limit of the bee. It must be remembered, though, that a long foraging trip means fewer in number and a proportionately less harvest gathered by the city insect than by her country cousin, which is closer to the supply. The variation is, however, less than might be supposed. The records show that the average yield in an ordinary year is the same for both, but the harvest of 100 to 250 pounds to the colony is, as yet, only reported from the country bee.

That bee-keeping can be made profitable in the city has been demonstrated in Philadelphia, where a successful apiary has been conducted for several years. The owner is a young man, who, without giving his whole time to the enterprise, has managed, nevertheless, to add a considerable sum to his income by its means. The apiary is on the top of a four-story building in the business part of the town. Like the majority of city buildings the roof is flat, covered with painted tin, and is as hot a place in summer time as one would care to be in. The hives are not shaded at any time during the day and have not even the extra board, (sometimes in use for protection) over the top. The excessive heat is tempered in Philadelphia by a rather constant breeze, so that the discomfort in caring for the apiary is not so great as might be expected. In fact, the owner considers the heat an important factor in making choice marketable honey, for it helps to thicken or ripen the nectar quickly, and the bees cap it before the comb is darkened by their working over it. Clear honey in a white comb commands a higher price than the darker varieties, as nearly all know, but many apiarists think the latter really preferable, claiming that honey left long in the hive acquires a fine, rich flavor that is lacking in that taken from the sections as soon as it is capped.

The apiary in question comprises 34 colonies, the hives arranged in rows about three feet apart. The owner is indifferent as to the kind of hive used, providing it can be packed for winter. He has both the Simplicity and the Dovetailed chaff hives, each of which has its particular merits, but in either case he prefers the 10-frame size. Both of these hives can be packed around the sides with cork, chaff, or better still, pine needles, and are provided with chaff cushions to put in an upper story under the cover. With this protection, and a reasonable attention to the reports of the Weather Bureau, in order to keep the temperature uniform in the hive, the bees are comfortably wintered on the roof.

The honey is removed about once a month, and the yield

compares favorably with the average yield of those that are country hived. Around Philadelphia the best honey-flow is in June, from clover, and lasts only four or five weeks. Later comes that of asclepias, asters and golden-rod. Between times there is not much doing, and sometimes feeding is resorted to, to keep the bees in working condition. The best colony in this roof apiary gave last year 72 pounds of comb honey; to this should be added the harvest of 10 pounds each, gathered by two swarms from the mother colony, so that, strictly speaking, the colony yielded 92 pounds in all.

The colonies averaged about 50 pounds each during 1892 and 1893. Much of this honey is kept for family use, while



DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

(Reproduced from a photograph taken in September, 1894.)

the rest finds a ready sale at 15 cents per pound. Supposing it were all sold, there would be a return of \$255.00 from the 34 colonies, for honey alone.

The income from the increase is another item to consider. There is generally a demand for brood-comb of good stock at 75 cents per comb, queens 25 cents to \$1.50 apiece, and strong colonies at from \$3.00 to \$6.00. In general, colonies may be doubled without affecting the honey crop, and innumerable queens can be reared if working for extracted honey. As to brood, two frames may be taken from a good working colony without materially weakening it. The minor products of an apiary are wax, vinegar, wine and candied honey, one of the finest sweets known to the confectioner.

These are all prepared for market with very little trouble, and find ready sale.

The running expense of the apiary is very small. The expenditure of both time and money is certainly at a minimum of any business enterprise except that of a banana plantation in a tropical country. The latter, however, has a drawback in the way of finding a profitable consumer at the right moment; while the honey market for the city apiary is within, let us say, shouting distance at all times.

Nor is the initial expense great. If all goes well, the first year's honey crop will more than repay the capital invested. A novice is advised to be moderate in his ideas and to begin with one or two colonies. The experience gained in handling them is of more importance than book knowledge, and the natural increase of the bees will usually give enough to attend to the first year. After he thoroughly understands their habits and, equally important, the quantity and quality of the nectar supply from the local flora, he can undertake a more extensive apiary with both profit and pleasure.

Another thing the beginner must bear in mind is to have on hand from the first a fair supply of good working material. The apiary in question was started in 1888, with one colony of Italian bees, but through an insufficient supply of hives, section-boxes, foundation, etc., the owner lost both time and money in bringing it up to its present good condition. For awhile he kept his stock pure, but, unfortunately, within the last two years, some neighboring bees have made hybrids of all the colonies except one. So far as honey-gathering is concerned, it does not seem to make any difference, but it interferes with the sale of his queens since they are liable to be mismated.

In regard to swarming, a little more care is requisite in the city than in the country. In the apiary referred to the owner keeps his queens clipped, and makes a point of being around when a swarm is expected, for if the queen is left long exposed on the tin roof, she is liable to die from the heat. For the rest the management of city bees is identical with that of country ones. The local flora must be studied, the time of the honey-flow from the different nectar-bearing species known, and care taken to have worker-bees ready to take advantage of the harvest.

#### BEE-CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

As a business for women bee-culture has advantages that are well worth considering. It is an outdoor employment in which she need be engaged only in fine weather. The work can be systematized so there need never be a tax beyond her strength. Except in swarming-time, the work is never urgent, but can lay over a day, if necessary, without detriment. No special talent, or high grade intelligence is necessary; the ordinary fore-thought and prudence that the average woman puts into housekeeping will bring good results, and enable her to at least make a living with 50 colonies. The outlay is rather small and the returns usually almost immediate. In this latitude (Philadelphia) from November to April the bees are in winter quarters, and the keeper is free to engage in some other occupation.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley, of Texas, may be instanced as a successful bee-culturist, and Mrs. Lucinda Harrison and Mrs. Sarah Axtell, of Illinois, are well known in the fraternity. The Philadelphia Bee-Keeper's Association numbers among its members several women who have experimental apiaries, both in the city and country. Their reports will be looked for with interest.

Philadelphia, Pa.

[Dr. Robt. H. Lamborn, of New York City, who is one of our subscribers, kindly sent us the foregoing exceedingly interesting contribution. In the letter accompanying the article he says: "I have no doubt that apiculture may be practiced successfully in towns, and that it will furnish a useful occupation for women."—EDITOR.]

#### The American Bee Journal—Other Comments.


BY HON. EUGENE SECOR.

GEO. W. YORK, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friend:—Well, you surprised us greatly by your change of dress. I didn't know the American Bee Journal had so many clothes. This is the fourth time it has changed its appearance since I became acquainted with it. It is a sign of prosperity to have a suit made to order before the old one becomes unrepresentable. I am glad to think you can afford it—or, what amounts to the same thing, that you think you can't afford not to keep step with the march of Progress.

Now that you have discarded the old cover, I dare say to you that I never did just like it. That stake-and-rider fence in tangled growth of weeds and vines, with a straw hive on the outside of the fence, and so far from the house that the bees would need a telephone to notify the folks when ready to swarm, looked a little too antiquated for the World's Fair city. But I didn't have the courage to criticize it, because I thought a new suit out of the question during these hard times.

You have not only improved the outside of the American Bee Journal, but the whole make-up. You are using better paper, too. Now when you print a man's face his friends may be able to recognize the picture. In proof of this, just look again at the faces of our friends, the Dadants, in No. 1. They almost speak—so full of expression. Those are good pictures—good men, too. (You will pardon this bit of praise when I tell you I'm a Frenchman—i. e., French descent.)

I don't see why the American Bee Journal—which has always been the firm and consistent friend of honest bee-culture, the fearless defender of its rights, and the outspoken enemy of fraud and adulteration—should not continue to be in the front rank of apicultural journalism. With an editorial corps composed of two doctors, a Gleaner, a Bee-Master and a *live woman*—besides the able correspondents who regularly contribute—you need not hesitate to push the claims of the "Old Reliable." Here's my , and here's my dollar.

#### ABOUT OLD HONEY-EXTRACTORS.

The honey-extractor illustrated on page 2 (Fig. 3), reminds me of the one I made use of for several years in my experience as a bee-keeper. Mine was made almost exactly like that, except that it was all wood but the outside of the reel. The tub was a half barrel. It did good work, too. About the only objection that I had to it was that it took longer to start and stop than a geared machine. That was before the days of the 4-frame reversible.

#### THE FLAT HIVE-COVER GOOD ENOUGH.

I see a great deal is being said lately concerning the Higginsville hive-cover. I hope it is not true that certain manufacturers are pushing the claims of this cover for the sake of business. I can't for the life of me understand why the flat cover isn't just as good for all practical purposes, especially with an 8-frame hive. In all my experience I have never had a cover blown from a hive, whether made of one board or more. And I don't weigh them down with a 20-pound stone, either. I use a shade-board made of rough lumber, longer and wider than the cover, which keeps the latter from warping to any harmful degree. I don't now remember ever having one of these blown off.

The Higginsville cover may be all right, and if it is not more expensive than the flat style it is just as well for beginners to use it, but I would not advise any one to throw away their old fixtures every time something new comes out. You will need a shade-board with that, just the same, so there will be no expense saved on that score. Forest City, Iowa.

#### The Production of Comb Honey.

The second of a series of articles on this subject.

BY EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

You cannot get comb honey without bees, neither can you obtain the best quality of it without the right kind of bees, and this is equally true with regard to hives. One can secure just as much comb honey in an old hollow log, perhaps, as he can in the best modern hive, provided he has the log in sections so he can put them on one at a time, but this honey would not be in marketable shape. In other words, it would not be the kind of comb honey the people demand.

The hive we want is the one that will cost the least in proportion to its utility; last the longest, and give the most comb honey in the best marketable shape, with the least outlay of labor, etc. What kind of hive is this? Should it contain eight or ten frames? Should the joints be square or beveled? Should it be a hive fitted at the corners on the so-called dovetailed plan? or would it be better halved together? Should the bottom be fast or loose? Should it be one story and a half high, or should it be at least three? What kind of a super should it have? And what kind of an arrangement for holding the sections?

As to the number of frames which a hive should contain in order to secure the best results in the production of comb honey, I have a decided



## PREFERENCE FOR THE EIGHT-FRAME HIVE.

In saying this I know I am going contrary to the opinion of some of our leading bee-keepers. Among them are those sterling, experienced, practical and successful honey-producers—the Dadants. They are so nearly right always, and I have such a high regard for their opinions, that I join issue with them this time with reluctance. It is true that we are not so far apart as we might be, as they believe in a hive big on the ground, and I believe in one big up in the air. I think, for all practical purposes that a modification of an eight-frame Langstroth hive cannot be improved upon in the production of comb honey. This hive furnishes plenty of room for the queen, enables the bees to conserve the heat to the best advantage, and does away with all of the trouble about getting the bees to enter the supers. It also does away with the necessity of contracting the brood-chamber at any time, and this saves the expense of division-boards and other traps for contracting. The fewer loose parts there are about a bee-hive, the better it is for me.

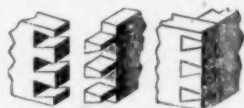
Having settled on the size of the hive, or rather of the brood-chamber, the next question is how it should be made.

## THREE METHODS OF PUTTING HIVES TOGETHER

have prevailed since I began to have any knowledge of apiculture. The corners of the old Simplicity hive were fitted together with a miter joint, but in the last few years there has been a great rage for the so-called "dovetailed" method of joining the corners. There were some serious objections to the mitered joints of the Simplicity hive, but as but few of them are now in use, it is not worth while to spend the time to name them.

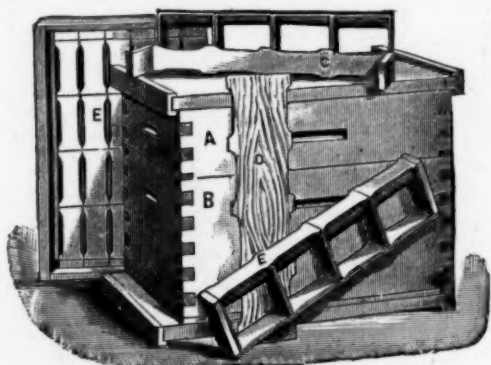
I have been led to wonder a great many times why the so-called dovetailed method has had such a run, as there seems to be some serious objections to it. In the first place, it has been wrongly named, for it is not dovetailed at all. If it really had a dovetailed joint, then there might be that much said in its favor, but it has not.

A dovetailed joint has a flaring tenon like a bird's tail, and a mortise into which the dovetail fits tightly. When such a joint is once in place it could not pull apart very well if it did not have a nail in it, as may be seen by examining the illustration.



A True Dovetailed Joint.

The joint used in this hive is, properly speaking, nothing but a mortise and tenon joint, and as such has but little to recommend it. There is a wide difference between this joint, as anyone can clearly see by referring again to the illustration. I am at a loss to know why it was ever called a dovetailed joint, for that is not the way a dove's tail is made. One of the funny things about it all is that the people who made these hives refer to the projections as "tenons" and never as dovetails. In my opinion it has nothing about it which renders it superior to the ordinary halved joint, as it adds neither strength nor lightness, and seems to have some objectionable features, as suggested above.



The "Dovetailed" Hive.

First, it is very much harder to set the hives up square, and one has to be very careful in nailing them, or when he has finished he will find them very much out of shape. Then, again, if one of the boards shrinks a little more than the other, it

will be found hard to make the tenons fit the mortises; and, if driven in, one of the boards is very apt to split. If it does not do so at the time of making them up, the continued pressure is apt to cause them to split later on. Then, if not kept well painted, these numerous cracks furnish an excellent opportunity for the rain to beat in and rot out the joints in a short time. I fail to see where this joint has a single advantage over the halved joint, except in name.

Since not a single objection that I have offered can be made against the halved joint, I am at a loss to know why any one should prefer the other.

## A HALVED JOINT

can be put together with very much less trouble, and there is but one crack for water to beat in.

Now I want to say before I go any further, that I am not making war on any manufacturer of hives, for they all make the so-called dovetailed hive, and any of them can make a halved joint, if they desire to do so. I am well aware that popular opinion will be against me, but I am also aware that we get into the habit of taking things for granted and of moving along in ruts. We follow fads as the women do fashions. Many times we are held back from expressing an opinion by the idea that we will get a man's ill-will if we offer any objections to his wares, but to indulge this feeling often results in an injury to the industry we represent.

I may be permitted to say just here that it is my purpose to eliminate the personal idea entirely from my mind while I am writing these articles. It is not *persons*—all bee-keepers are my friends—but *things* that I am to discuss.

I wish these were all the objections I had to this hive, but they are not. Mr. Hutchinson says in his book: "Beveled joints, either at the corners of hives or between the stories, are being discarded so rapidly for the plain, square joint that it is almost a waste of space to condemn." This may be all right as to the corners, but I am not so sure of it as to the joints between the parts of the hive. I, for one, could never make up my mind to use a hive with a perfectly square joint between the parts, and there are a great many people scattered through this "wild and woolly West" who are inclined to agree with me.

I not only object to the square joints, but

## THE HOFFMAN FRAMES

with their sharp edges and follower are equally as objectionable. Others may be able to content themselves with being forced to pull the frames apart every time they want to take one out, but for me, give me a hive in which the frames hang without touching each other, and out of which any one of them can be taken without first pulling—I say "pulling," advisedly—them apart. I do not object to self-spacing frames, or rather to having some kind of a device by which the frames can be accurately spaced, but I do object to the frames touching each other in order to accomplish this.

St. Joseph, Mo.

(To be continued.)

## Rearing Brood on Sugar Syrup.

BY J. W. SOUTHWOOD.

On page 681 (1894), J. E. B. says:

"An old bee-keeper here tells me that bees cannot rear brood on sugar syrup, but must have honey to be fed on. Is this true? I have been unable to find anything touching this point in the bee books or papers."

The above question is then answered as follows by Dr. Miller:

"I don't know that I can give a categorical answer, only that in hundreds of cases bees have wintered on sugar syrup and commenced breeding in the spring so far as yet heard from, just the same as if they had honey."

I think I am safe in saying I can give a positive answer that bees can rear brood on sugar syrup. In August, 1892, a neighbor proposed to give me the bees if I would help him cut a bee-tree he had found on his place—he to have the honey. I accepted, as they were real nice hybrids and a small tree. I transferred the combs containing brood and what other nice, straight comb there was, it being an after-swarm, and had but enough to fill five frames.

A few days afterward, another man said he had hived a swarm in a large nail-keg, that the bees had filled it full, and he did not know how to get it out, and said if I would help get the honey out I might have the bees. I did so, and got about 50 pounds of good honey in nice condition, and comb enough to fill six frames.

I moved the bees home, and fed each a little, as it was so

dry they could get nothing. I hoped that we would get rain to bring on the golden-rod and asters in September, but it continued getting drier till the tops of the weeds actually dried up. I found there was no other way but to feed, so I began feeding in September and continued, as I wanted to increase the number of bees. I fed nothing but sugar syrup—no honey mixed with it—and it was so dry they could get nothing of any account, as the other colonies were using up their stores, I found by examination.

The two colonies fed on sugar syrup began breeding, and so largely, too, that it took quite an amount of syrup to supply the brood. They wintered well on the summer stands and one was the third to swarm in the spring, and both did well—just as well, as far as I see, as if they had been fed on mixed honey and syrup, or even pure honey.

Monument City, Ind.



### East Tennessee Honey-Resources and People.

BY H. F. COLEMAN.

I have carefully read the article written by Mr. Adrian Getaz, on the "Honey-Resources of East Tennessee," as published in the American Bee Journal of Dec. 6, 1894, and can't say now where we are drifting. As is well known, I was brought up in the mountains of East Tennessee, and have heretofore thought that it is one of the most lovely spots, taken as a whole, that is to be found on the face of the globe; but now that I have learned that a bee-keeper "who would" come here "must be willing to put up with lack of good society, good means of communication, and other refinements of civilized life"—as Mr. Getaz puts it—I find myself asking these questions: Is it possible that all I have thought and said about East Tennessee is a mistake? Have I only been dreaming, and is my dream, pleasant as it has been, about to vanish?

That "immense quantities of honey could be obtained" here is no question, for Mr. Getaz says so; but in this there is no solace. The crazy idea that I have been reared in a country void of good society and the refinements of civilized life is so mortifying that nothing but cowardice, or something else, prevents a suicide in these parts.

But, after all, there may be some mistake about this matter. Mr. Getaz may be mistaken; he may know absolutely nothing about the society and civilization of the people of the mountains of East Tennessee; and, again, he may be cranky—and I believe he does say something about being a crank—or something. And still again, he may think that by his tremendous denunciation of the mountains of East Tennessee he can deter good people who would come here to engage in bee-culture from so doing, and save to himself the little honey market at Knoxville—the place of his residence. So, taking all things together, I reckon I'll not suicide just now. Andrew Johnson, Landon C. Haynes, Bob Taylor, and other tolerably fair men, lived in the mountains of East Tennessee, and if the society and civilization here were good enough for these men, I don't guess I'll suicide because Mr. Getaz says they are not good enough for a bee-keeper!

It is true that our means of communication are not all that heart could wish. Our mail facilities are about as follows: At Sneedville—the place I call "home"—we have two daily mails and a number of weekly and tri-weekly mails; and other towns in this section have about the same. But of course these are not enough for bee-keepers! But I'll not suicide for that.

It is hard for me to think that the society and civilization of this country are such that bee-keepers could not locate in it, but Mr. Getaz has said it of the mountains of East Tennessee, and not only said it, but spread it out before the bee-keepers of the civilized world. I don't believe he knows what he has said, and especially of what he has said, and I want to make a wager with him. I want to bet him a fig that there are more than a dozen counties in the mountains of East Tennessee that he was never in in his life, and that he knows nothing about the society and morals of the citizens of these counties. And I'll bet him another fig that there is as much intelligence and refinement to the number of inhabitants in any of the mountain counties in East Tennessee, as in Knox county—the county of his residence.

Sneedville, Tenn.

[Surely, Mr. Getaz has been misunderstood, or he did not say what he intended to say in the article which Mr. Coleman, and Mr. Webb (on another page), undertake to correct. I presume he referred to the society, civilization, etc., one would find in the canyons, such as are occupied by bee-keepers in California and other mountainous States, which are not

usually favored with the refining influence of true womanhood in the home, and many other requisites of a civilized society. But I'm not going to give Mr. Getaz's explanation—he is of age, let him speak for himself.—EDITOR.]



### Great Willow-Herb—Wintering Bees.

BY R. H. BALLINGER.

I send with this a letter from Mr. Frank Benton, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., which is explanatory except the idea that I have mistaken this plant for *Apocynum cannabinum*, or Indian hemp. The facts are that the Indians from Neah Bay to Alaska have for years made threads and fish-nets from the *Epilobium angustifolium*. Judge Swan, of this city, sent to the Smithsonian Institute a fish-net made from this material by the Indians on Queen Charlotte's Island. The fibre is very strong and durable, and as a honey-plant it has few superiors.

The past season I discovered another valuable honey-plant growing wild in western Washington. (I mail you a few of the seeds.) I believe it is called *Spiraea*, or sweet meadow-herb. It is a superior honey-plant also, yet for fall work I give the blue ribbon to sweet clover. I have it in bloom now 11 feet high (Oct. 30), flowers in abundance, and I counted to-day over 100 bees on it from two colonies.

WINTERING BEES IN WASHINGTON.

The better way to winter bees in this climate (we never have ice an inch thick, some winters none at all) is on the summer stands. I usually put a box over to keep away rain and dampness, leaving a small space for front entrance and egress. I have had fair success without any covering, and some losses, too, for want of it. Bees are such sticklers for home—their own "sweet home"—that much care is required and considerable damage occasioned by removals from their homes. When the home instinct is destroyed, the poor bee wanders from place to place, sometimes chilled, lost or killed by entering the wrong colony. Port Townsend, Wash.

[The following is the letter referred to in the first paragraph of Mr. Ballinger's article:—EDITOR.]

MR. R. H. BALLINGER, Port Townsend, Wash.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter, with samples of "Washington flax," and have referred the matter to my chief, Mr. L. O. Howard, who directs me to reply.

The plant mentioned is familiar to me, as it grows very commonly from North Carolina northward throughout the United States. It is known to botanists as *Epilobium angustifolium*, or Great Willow herb, and is a great honey-producing plant. You will find it figured in "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," page 394, under the name *Epilobium spicatum*. *E. angustifolium* is the European name, and *E. spicatum* is the American name. The botanist of this department informs me that he is of the opinion that the two plants are identical. You will also find an excellent illustration of it on page 288, Vol. I, of "Bees and Bee-Keeping," by Frank Cheshire.

I wonder if you have not mistaken this for the plant from which Indians are known to make cord, and which is known as *Apocynum cannabinum*, or Indian hemp. I am very much obliged to you for the specimens, as well as seed.

Yours very truly,

FRANK BENTON, Assistant Entomologist.



### An Interesting and Profitable Experience.

BY R. E. H. STURTEVANT.

I don't see how any bee-keeper can get along without the American Bee Journal, on account of the company it is to him. I have got to so depend upon it that I count each day until Friday comes. I do not think it ever once missed to be on time. The post-master turned up his nose because I made such a fuss about its being once mislaid, and I felt like punching that nose (carefully). Well, that day I had 238 hives full of extracting-combs, all dripping with honey, and the bees trying to get in, and some did, and made bad work tearing the combs to pieces. What to do I did not know, for it was getting late in the fall, and it seemed impossible to get them cleaned up. I had so much to do—had extracted 4,500 pounds, and taken off 3,000 of section honey, and had 4,000 of stores to take care of, with lots of cracks for the bees to



get in and raise particular h— hard times, or free trade, or what some call "the blessings of a free country."

Well, the bees got filled so heavy they could not fly, and were about one inch deep on the floor, and as my suspender buttons got lost off behind, I stepped into the bee-room to put some wire nails in place of the buttons (I am a single man), and the whole inch of bees marched up my stocking leg and commenced getting off on my calf, and on the leg of the pants.

You can imagine about how I felt when I went down to the post-office after the mail, and to have the post-master tell me the Bee Journal had not come, when I *knew* the others got theirs in the forenoon. I did not swear, but said to him, "I never in two years had the Bee Journal fail to be in the box on Friday with a former post-master!" Then his nose went up, and then was the time I felt so ugly, for I saw my Bee Journal lying on the distributing table. I called him to get it, and he said something about a great fuss and little thing, and I something about his nose—but I was really thinking about concentrated food for an enormous growth in calves, and so I went home and used the boracic acid freely. What? You're right, it is good! Worth the price of two bee-papers.

Well, when I got a little easy I went to looking over the Bee Journal, and what do you think I struck first? Why, that short cut to clean up extracting-combs, and I with 238 hives, or over 2,000 combs, all dripping and souring, and the bees robbing, and I unable to do the work of putting them on the hives to clean up without a great deal of trouble in many directions. So I spread the combs to seven in a hive, put out 60 of them 50 feet from the yard, as quickly as I could, and then I saw the show! By 4 o'clock every bee had left. I put in the 60, and prepared the 178, and put them out the next day, and they were cleaned up at half past 4 o'clock, and I was a happy man. So much for the Bee Journal.

The bees seemed to understand perfectly well what I was doing; took the protection to their industries with great kindness, which was a new revelation to me! But I did not have to change politics, as some other voters did along about those days.

I gave that copy of the Bee Journal away as a sample copy, and have forgotten who wrote the article. But I estimate it was worth to me more than one week's wages at \$2.00 per day, in time saved, besides, never a bee offered to rob after that, nor to sting, and they all began to breed up, and but few threw out dead brood three weeks after. (I noticed only one hive.)

I extracted all unfinished sections, have 4,000 pounds of nice white extracted honey, and 1½ tons of nice section honey, over half of it the very finest I have ever seen in this region. Good judges call this the best honey-field in the State.

I had, spring count, 108 colonies—packed 125 in chaff, and put 28 into the cellar, making 163 in all, and well supplied. The white clover is thick, and like velvet, and 8 inches of snow to-day (Dec. 10). St. Ann, N. Y.



## Honey-Resources and People of East Tennessee

BY WM. WEBB.

I find in the American Bee Journal for Dec. 6, 1894, a description of the "Honey-Resources of East Tennessee," which I claim is correct only in part; and I am very able to make my statements good, by bee-men of from 15 to 40 years' experience.

It is said in the article referred to, that in the latter part of May and in June we have honey-dew in abundance or not at all, and that this in good seasons is the main source of our surplus. Now I will say that at that time of the year is our main honey-flow, which comes from the poplar, the holly, the black gum, the linden, the locust, the chestnut and other trees and shrubs too numerous to mention. This explanation may do for Knox county and the vicinity of the city of Knoxville, but who of the readers of the Bee Journal would want to eat the filthy stuff that the writer of the article I mention says is "the main source of surplus" of East Tennessee? I admit that we have some honey-dew, but it is not my hope for a surplus; if it was, and that was my chance except sourwood, I would now quit bee-keeping. But it is not, and I am thankful for it, for we can produce as nice white honey in this mountainous part of East Tennessee as can be produced anywhere; but it takes attention to do so, on account of the dark yielding trees and the white yielders blooming so close, nearly at the same time. The sourwood blooms in July, after all the rest is over, and all bee-men that have seen sourwood honey know that is white.

The writer of the article I refer to, says that immense quantities of honey could be obtained in the mountains, where

plenty of linden, tulip trees, sourwoods and wild flowers are yet to be found, but one who goes there must be willing to put up with lack of good society, good means of communication, and other refinements of civilized life. Now, friends, what do you think of that article? Does it describe the mountains of East Tennessee or the honey-resources? Does it not cast a slur on the good citizens, and bee-keepers, also?

It implies that we are not civilized. I might ask Mr. H. F. Coleman, of Hancock county, Are your people civilized over there? He would say, "Yes, sir." Have you got good schools, good churches, and good society? He would say, "Yes, sir." The same might be asked Mr. A. C. Babb, of Greene county, and his answer would be the same; and Sam Wilson, of Cocke county, would say "Yes, sir." I affirm that we have as good citizens and as good society as can be found at Knoxville; and we as mountain people have as good a place for producing honey as can be found in Tennessee, and far better than Mr. Getaz says his is.

We produce pure honey from the blossoms, and not honey-dew. Sutton, Tenn.



## Report of the Northern Illinois Convention.

BY B. KENNEDY.

The Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association met in Rockford, Dec. 18 and 19, 1894. There was a very fair attendance, the members reporting about 900 colonies and 20,000 pounds of honey for 1894. Mr. C. H. Stordock, of Durand, reported the largest yield, being about 97 pounds per colony, spring count.

Dr. C. C. Miller was present, which always insures a good meeting. The following questions were discussed:

### PUTTING BEES OUT IN THE SPRING.

Is it best to put the colonies on the old stands when taking out of cellar? Most thought it best if possible, though some did not do it.

### CONVINCING EXTRACTED-HONEY CUSTOMERS.

How can we convince customers that our extracted honey is pure? Have the honey well ripened, build up a good reputation for honesty, and explain to customers the kind of flowers it is gathered from. Several samples of extracted honey were shown, two being from Colorado.

### EIGHT OR TEN FRAME HIVES?

Is the 8, or 10, frame Langstroth hive the best? About half use the 8, and the balance the 10 frame hive.

### SOME ESSENTIALS IN BEE-CULTURE.

What is the most pressing want of bee-keepers to-day? Dr. Miller said "money."

What is the greatest essential to successful honey-production? Strong colonies and plenty of flowers.

### SUPERSEDING QUEENS—SECTION FOUNDATION.

Is it advisable to supersede queens, or let the bees do it? Most of the members thought it best to let the bees attend to it, and let the bee-keeper watch them, and to supersede when the bees do not attend to it.

Which is better, thin or extra-thin foundation for sections? Thin.

How many use full sheets of foundation in sections? Only one—Dr. Miller uses full sheets.

### WIRING BROOD-FRAMES—SECTION-HOLDERS.

How many wire brood-frames? And is it best? H. W. Lee thought it was not necessary, while others thought that it was.

What is the best section-holder? Dr. Miller thought the T super with a follower and wedge the best.

### DAMPENING SECTIONS FOR FOLDING.

What is the best method of dampening sections when they break in putting together? Some put them into the cellar a day or two before using. Dr. Miller uses a teakettle about half full of water, and takes a bunch of 500 sections and pours the water in the V groove, doing the whole in a minute or two.

### FEEDING BACK DARK HONEY—CONTRACTION.

If you have a quantity of dark honey, is it a good plan to feed it back? If so, when? Yes, in the spring, but not in the fall.

Do you practice contraction of the brood-nest? If so,

when? Only one practices it; others had done so, but do not now, as they do not like it.

#### THE BEGINNER—HONEY-PLANTS.

What would you advise a man to do first, who has decided to go into the bee-business? Look up a good location.

The subject of honey-plants was discussed. Alsike clover was thought profitable for honey, and also for hay. Sweet clover was considered very good for honey.

#### DIVISION-BOARD—FOUNDATION FASTENER.

Where a division-board is used in the hive, will the bees work as well in the sections over an open space? Not so well.

What is the best method of fastening foundation in sections? Some liked the Parker foundation fastener. Dr. Miller prefers the "Daisy."

#### HIVING SWARMS—SPRAYING FRUIT.

Is it best to put the new swarm on the old stand? Some thought it was. Dr. Miller thought a good plan was to put the new swarm on the old stand, and leave the old one beside it for about five days, then remove to new location.

An essay on spraying fruit, and its connection with bee-keeping, was read by Mr. A. J. Swezey, of Guilford. A general discussion followed, in which it was reported that several fruit-men had sprayed while in bloom, and killed the bees. One case was given about a man in Ogle county, who sprayed his plum trees while in bloom, and killed 30 colonies of bees. It seems that a good many do not know the time to spray—that it is *after the blossoms have fallen*.

New Milford, Ill.

B. KENNEDY, Sec.

## Questions AND Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

#### Spreading Brood in the Spring.

Would you advise spreading the brood in the spring, to increase brood-rearing, if it is done cautiously, in a locality where they have to "hustle," to be up to the standard in time for the honey-flow?

ANSWER.—I'm afraid about how "cautiously" you'd do it. I certainly wouldn't do it if the queen kept as many cells filled as the bees could fully cover.

#### Snow in Front of the Hives.

Is it necessary to keep the snow away from the front of the hives during winter, to keep the bees from smothering? Or will it do no harm if left there? W. E. H.  
Fairfield, Pa.

ANSWER.—A little snow will do no harm, so long as it remains loose and open, but if it thaws, packs, and freezes, then it may prevent the bees getting the air they need. A hive may be buried ten feet deep in snow without any danger of smothering, for the snow will melt away around the hive, leaving an open space; but if the hive remains too long buried—perhaps more than a week or two—then it works mischief, for the bees get warm, uneasy, commence breeding, and are in bad condition by spring. It's a safe plan to keep snow cleared away from the entrance.

#### "Rusty" Combs—Sowing Buckwheat—How Many Colonies in One Place?

1. About the middle of November I took surplus honey off of my hives, and examined the bees slightly, as it was too cool to disturb them any more than I was obliged to do. Four out of five of the brood-combs were covered with a kind of red moth or dust—something like rust on wheat or oats, only not so red, but more flesh color or purple. I thought that it had a bad smell, but probably it was my imagination. On one hive the surplus honey had some on, too. I could blow some of it off, but not nearly all of it. The honey tastes all right. The four colonies affected this way did not gather much honey

until fall. Do you know what is the matter with them? And what must I do with them if they are not right?

2. I have two acres of rented land, about one-half of it being too wet for early planting of anything. It is only about 30 rods from my apiary. Would you advise me to sow buckwheat on all that is dry enough in the spring? (By the time it would ripen, the other land would do to cultivate.) Harvest the first (if there were anything to harvest), and then sow all of the two acres to it? The land is a corner by itself, and wet.

3. About how many colonies would you want to keep in this locality? There are no forests in sight, some willows, long branches and ditches, and not much waste land. Of course we have pastures, lanes and fence-corners for them to work on.

J. R. S.

State Line, Ind.

ANSWERS.—1. I cannot tell anything about it. Can any of our readers help us out?

2. I have some doubt whether you would gain anything by sowing in spring. Plants have their proper season for blooming, and you can't crowd them much out of their regular course. Besides, if you should get buckwheat to bloom during the flow of white honey, the white honey might be damaged more than all you would gain.

3. That's a tough question. Much depends upon the number of bees kept within a radius of two or three miles. If such bees are not plenty, it's possible 100 colonies might do well for you, but likely 75 would do better.

#### Drones from a Mismatched Queen.

Are the drones of a mismatched queen pure?

J. S. W.

ANSWER.—Some say yes, some say no. I doubt if you or I could tell any difference, and for all practical purposes I should be satisfied with such drones, if indeed there is any difference at all.

#### Colonies of Pretty Good Strength in Spring.

I wish to try some bees, and want to know what is the number of frames bees should be between to be considered strong and in good condition after coming through the winter? Berryville, Va.

J. R. C. L.

ANSWER.—If you find bees clustered in four or five of the spaces between the frames, they are of pretty good strength.

#### Frames of Honey, or Syrup and Extracted Honey, for Stimulative Feeding.

Will feeding frames of honey give as good results for stimulative purposes as sugar syrup or extracted honey fed from a feeder? NEBRASKA.

ANSWER.—There is some difference of opinion. I have been somewhat inclined to the opinion that when there was plenty of honey in the hives the queens were always likely to keep as large a brood-nest supplied as the bees could cover. Still, some think it makes a difference whether honey is coming into the hive, and there may be something in it. A frame of honey would not seem as much like stores coming in from the field as would stores given in a feeder. But if you will scratch some of the cappings, then it will have all the advantages of the feeder.

#### Weak Colonies Destroyed by Moth-Worms.

I have lost several colonies of bees by moth-worms, and it seems that as soon as they get in there is no hopes. They tear the combs and eat the bees. The larva is in a cocoon, and sticks to the wood, cutting grooves in it, sometimes cutting holes through the top-bars; it is sometimes a mass of cocoons between the top-bars and division-board, making it hard to get the latter off. How will I keep the moth-millers out, and avoid losing the colony? Bellevue, Del.

W. R. W.

ANSWER.—If I were on a tree, high enough so I knew you couldn't reach me with a stone, I'd say I don't believe the millers ever destroyed a colony for you. I've had hives containing just such things as you tell about, but the fault didn't lie with the millers in the hive, but with the two-legged Miller



outside. A colony becomes queenless, or weak in some way, gets discouraged, and then the wax-moth comes in, and only hurries up things a little in a colony that would go to the dogs anyhow. That being the case, the thing to do is to keep colonies strong by seeing that they never become queenless. If a colony by any means becomes very weak, examination will generally show that it is queenless, or perhaps, worse still, that it has a bad queen, or a lot of laying workers. Very often the best thing is to break it up, giving bees and combs to other colonies.

Sometimes, however, you may have a colony that seems to be so lacking in ambition that they will allow the worms to get the start of them, and in that case you would better change their queen for one of better stock. Italians are much better than blacks for keeping worms cleared out.

#### Basswood Sprouts from Old Stumps.

If I cut basswood sprouts from the side of old stumps (where they have started out), and set them out, will they live and grow? Or will I have to dig those from the ground, which have roots?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—I have some little trees that were started by cutting sprouts away from the stumps, but as I didn't do the work myself, I'm not sure how much root was with them. I think, however, that no great amount of root is needed. If there is but little root, cut away the top to correspond, for a great bushy top makes too heavy a draft on a small amount of root, and both may die.

#### Questions About Alsike Clover.

1. If I seed a certain piece of land to Alsike clover, year after year, will the last crop be as good as the first, provided the season is the same?

2. Does Alsike clover benefit land any?

MICHIGAN.

ANSWERS.—1. Not unless you add something to the soil to make up for what is taken from it.

2. All the clovers draw material from the air, and in that way are beneficial; besides, the roots loosen up the ground, especially with such strong growing kinds as sweet clover, which, when the roots decay, leave the ground full of little canals running downward.

#### Planting Basswood in Nebraska.

There are no basswood trees in this part of the country. Do you think they would grow here if planted? Would you advise me to get 4 to 8 inch trees, or some that are 4 to 6 feet high?

Glenwood, Nebr.

J. C. K.

ANSWER.—I think basswood trees will grow in any part of Nebraska where other trees will grow, and I certainly should give them a fair trial. As to size, if I were setting out an apple orchard, I would prefer trees three feet high to those ten feet high, at the same price. Simply because with the smaller trees I would be more likely to get roots proportioned to the size of the tree. I have been told that the same rule does not hold with basswoods, that large trees do as well or better than small ones. Perhaps they do, if special pains be taken to preserve all the roots. But the matter of price would cut some figure in the case. The larger trees will cost much more, and the transportation charges will be very much less on little trees. So you see you must take all these things into consideration. On the whole, I think you may run less risk not to have very large trees.

## Canadian Beedom.

Conducted by "BEE-MASTER."

#### Introduction of the Movable-Frame Hive Into Canada.

In his excellent essay on "Bee-Keeping in Canada," contributed by Mr. McKnight to the last meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and published in the

American Bee Journal of Dec. 20, 1894, the following paragraph occurs:

"When the movable-frame first came into use in Canada I am unable to say; nor do I know who introduced it. Both it and the extractor were known of and their advantages understood, some years before either came into general use. D. A. Jones was among the first to extensively employ them and was unquestionably the first to demonstrate the honey-producing capabilities of this country. In 1879 he placed on exhibition, at the Toronto Industrial Fair, 10 tons of honey, the product of his own apiary."

I can state a few particulars of interest in regard to the early history of the movable-frame hive in Canada, though I am unable to say when it first came into use, nor who introduced it. But in the Canada Farmer of April 15, 1864, an illustrated article appeared under the heading, "A Good Bee-Hive." Shortly after the appearance of this article, I had an opportunity of seeing the hive in actual use on the premises of the late James Lesslie, Esq., of Eglinton, near Toronto. This hive was made by Mr. P. A. Scott, an ingenious mechanic living in Yorkville, then a suburb of Toronto, but now part of the city. I think Mr. Lesslie furnished the patterns for it from an English book on bee-keeping. It stood on a frame-work a foot and a half or so above the ground, with an interior compartment of glass, and an outer case of wood, having a lid hinged from behind. It was not adapted to the climate of Canada, being too unwieldy to be carried into the cellar, and not sufficiently protected for out-door wintering. Besides these objections, it was too costly for common use.

The following fall, Messrs. J. H. Thomas & Bros. exhibited their "Movable-Comb Observing Bee-Hive" at the Provincial Exhibition. It was a much more practical hive than Mr. Scott's, and had many excellent features. The movable-frame idea was copied from the Langstroth hive, but it was much deeper than the Langstroth, and was constructed on the principle of allowing the bees to carry their stores from the entrance and at the same time form a natural cluster without coming into contact with the bottom-board. The comb-frame bearings were bevelled to a sharp edge to prevent the bees from glueing the frames fast. The flat ends of the frames projected about an inch beyond the sharp bevelled edges, enabling the bee-keepers to get a hold of them without interfering with the bees. Outside the ends of the frames there were revolving bands pivoted on cleats outside the hive, which facilitated the removal of the frames, and served as upper alighting-boards, giving the bees a short route to the honey-boxes during the storing season. There was also a swinging and adjustable bottom-board pivoted on screws at the front of the hive, enabling dead bees to be cleaned out in spring without taking out the frames.

This was the first movable-frame hive I used, and on adopting it in the spring of 1865, I soon transferred all my box-hive colonies into it, and found great satisfaction in its use as compared with the box-hive. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the inventor of this hive, was a thorough bee-keeper, and did much to promote the pursuit in Canadian bee-dom before D. A. Jones had begun to keep bees at all. His brother, H. M., was an enthusiast in regard to Alsike clover, and did much to disseminate its culture as a honey-producing plant, both in Canada and the United States. Both the Messrs. Thomas removed ultimately to the United States, J. H. became a magnetic doctor, settled in Rochester, N. Y., and was present at the North American Bee-Keepers' convention in Rochester, some years ago, where I last met him. I do not know in what part of the Union H. M. settled, but perhaps he will report himself among other "lost sheep" referred to in the last number of the American Bee Journal.

Shortly after the introduction of the Thomas hive, Mr. S. H. Mitchell, of St. Mary's, Ont., produced a hive, with frames on the Langstroth principle but deeper even than the Thomas hive, and V-shaped at the bottom, to cause bees that died during the winter to fall entirely outside the hive, so as not to befoul the interior. Mr. Mitchell's hive was used by many western Ontario bee-keepers.

I fancy the Jones hive was the next to become widely used in Canada. At the present time a great variety of hives is here. Though the Langstroth hive, as to dimensions, is the standard in the United States, I think it can hardly be regarded as the standard in Canada, for hives varying in depth from the Heddon to the Jones, which, I think, is the deepest now in use, may be found in the apiaries of Canadian bee-dom.

# The American Bee Journal

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EDITOR.

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DR. C. C. MILLER	"QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS."
MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY	"THE SUNNY SOUTHLAND."
"GLENER"	"AMONG THE BEE-PAPERS."
"BEE-MASTER"	"CANADIAN BEEDOM."
DR. F. L. PEIRO	"DOCTOR'S HINTS."

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## Editorial Comments.

**A Beautiful Baby Girl** came to the home of the editor of the American Bee Journal last Friday evening—Jan. 18; but it staid only a few hours. Of course there are sorrowing hearts, for its mother and I had hoped so much that when the baby came it might stay with us, and be a great joy and blessing to our home. But, although 'twas hard to give up, we bow submissively to the will of Him "who giveth, and who taketh away."

Mrs. York is doing fully as well as could be expected under the circumstances, I am thankful to be able to say.

**Father Langstroth**, and anything concerning him and his welfare, are ever of interest to bee-keepers. So I give to the readers of the Bee Journal the latest news I have received. His daughter, Mrs. Anna L. Cowan, writes me in a letter, as follows:

DAYTON, O., Jan. 12, 1895.

MR. GEORGE W. YORK, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Your letter to my father enclosing the check for \$5.30 (from Mr. Cronkleton) was duly received. Many thanks to you for your kindness in the matter. I write to Mr. Cronkleton by this mail.

This extreme cold weather affects my father very unpleasantly. Although our rooms are warm, his blood is so thin that it is hard for him to keep comfortable.

I join him in wishing you a very happy New Year.

Respectfully,

MRS. ANNA L. COWAN.

**Making a Live Bee-Paper.**—Mr. N. Levering, in the bee-department of the California Cultivator, gives some excellent hints on "How to make a live bee-paper." Just read this—it's Mr. L.'s prescription:

First subscribe for it and have your neighbors subscribe, then write for it; give your experience, and ask for information, and thus call out others and get what they know, and put into circulation useful facts that will not only benefit you, but benefit and interest others. Remember that the press is the great medium through which flows the progressive stream of knowledge that wells up its sparkling drops in all lands, from which all may drink and be wise, prosperous and happy. We ask the bee-keeping fraternity to open their pent-up thoughts and pour out a stream of sweetness that will inundate error and make this journal a beacon light to all who will travel the highway to prosperity. We are glad to see our friends waking up to their interest in this matter.

Mr. Levering has the correct idea in the above, particularly in the first sentence. If all bee-keepers would take his advice, and apply it to the American Bee Journal, they'd soon see the "lives" bee-paper ever thought of. But according to some folks, the Bee Journal is pretty much alive as it is. Yet it can be made much better, by all working unitedly to that end.

**Convention Reports**, as well as anything else of real interest to bee-keepers, the American Bee Journal is always pleased to publish. But, friends, please do *condense* what was said, or what you have to say. Actually, one convention secretary recently sent in a report in which about half the pages contained nothing but the *questions* discussed. Not a word of what was said about them! What possible good is it to publish a long list of mere questions? About what is wanted is something like Mr. Kennedy has given on page 53—simply the questions and the *results* of the discussions, or the real information brought out.

I wish that all who write for publication would try to crowd as much as possible into as small a space as possible, for if they don't do so I'll have to, as there is not room in the Bee Journal these days for very much spread-eagle correspondence. I want to give every one a chance to have his or her "say," provided you have some real information to give. I *do* want every subscriber to feel free to send in any helpful ideas or kinks that he or she knows, for by the many contributing a little each, there is bound to be a grand total of something good for all.

**Mrs. Harrison** asked the Prairie Farmer, of Chicago, these questions some time ago:

Are bee-keepers retrograding? Have they gone back a century? If not, why was it necessary for the Prairie Farmer to print directions for "packing straw skeps for removal?" If there is a bee-keeper on this continent using straw skeps he must have been like Rip Van Winkle—asleep for 20 years.

I noticed the editor of the paper referred to didn't answer the questions asked. I imagine he thought it better to say as little as possible when Mrs. Harrison was "after him." The Prairie Farmer is a grand good farm paper, and when Mr. Chas. Dadant or Mrs. Harrison write anything for its columns on bees, it can be relied upon as being first-class information. But, generally speaking, unless farm papers copy something direct from the best bee-papers, their bee-columns are more than likely to contain matter somewhat aged, and often totally misleading.

**Not in the Bee-Supply Business.**—The publishers of the American Bee Journal wish that its readers would remember that they are *not* in the bee-supply business. So *don't* send to them for a catalogue, for they have none. Please do this: Order your bee-supplies from the dealers who advertise in the American Bee Journal. Send to them for catalogues, and then order what you want. Were it not for the advertising patronage which the Bee Journal enjoys, it could not possibly be published for the extremely low price of \$1.00 a year. So you see it is also to *your* advantage to encourage its advertisers, by buying your supplies of them, and kindly say you saw their advertisement in the American Bee Journal.

**Indignant Emm Dee!**—Just read the following, and see what one of Mrs. Atchley's indignant admirers has to say about her and Mr. A.:

There, now; I just think it a shame! I supposed those Southern bee-keepers more chivalrous. I don't doubt but that Mr. Atchley is a good, sensible man, as men go, but land sakes alive! The idea of leaving out that very enterprising, judicious little woman—Mrs. Atchley—she whose valuable suggestions on bee-culture we all admire and profit by so greatly—she, forsooth, is left clear out of the official directory of the South Texas Bee-Keepers' Association—simply because she is a *woman*, I suppose. I'm just indignant, that's what I am!

EMM DEE.

**Study Up** about bee-keeping in the winter time, and thus get ready for another summer's campaign. Plan ahead, and thus use your head—your brains. It will take wise heads to get ahead of drouth or other obstacles that the bee-keeper often has to meet. But *do your best* to win success, and then you'll not have anything to regret on that score. You can't change the seasons, but you may be able to plan and work so as to do better in the future than you have done in the past.

**A Honey Exchange** was talked of being established—or a proposition looking toward it, was to be presented—at the meeting of the Los Angeles County, Calif., Bee-Keepers' Association held in Los Angeles, Jan. 12. Bee-keepers outside of that "county of the angels" will be interested to know the outcome of the proposed scheme. Maybe Pres. Geo. W. Brodbeck will tell the readers of the American Bee Journal all about it soon.



**The Vermont Bee-Keepers' Convention** meets in 20th annual session at Middlebury, Vt., Jan. 30 and 31. Among the profitable subjects to be discussed are the following:

How to rear queens in upper stories, and the best time to rear good ones—A. E. Manum.

How to cleanse wax, and make foundation.—R. H. Holmes.

What I think of house-apiaries, and how to work with one.—H. H. Burgh.

What has been done at the Experiment Station—C. W. Fisher, D. D. Howe and O. J. Lowrey.

In view of the rapid strides of the disease known as "bee-paralysis," is it safe to buy queens of any and every one who sees fit to advertise them for sale?—J. E. Crane.

How shall we grade our comb honey?

How to manage out-apiaries.

The announcement which I received says that "the meeting is to be held in the 'heart' of the 'honey section,'" and so a good attendance is expected. The following will also be of interest to those who anticipate going:

The C. V. R. R. Co. grants the "Convention rates" of 2 cents per mile for 33 miles or less, with a maximum rate of \$1.00 and a minimum rate of 15 cents, 34 miles or over, fare one way. Tickets good going Jan. 29 and 30, and good to return Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 1, between the following named places only, to Middlebury: Malone and Ticonderoga, N. Y., Richford, Enosburgh Falls, St. Albans, Milton, Cambridge Junction, Jericho, White River Junction, Roxbury, Montpelier, Waterbury, Burlington, Vergennes, Leicester Junction, Shoreham, Brandon and Rutland, Vt.

Mr. H. W. Scott, of Barre, Vt., is the Secretary. Address him for any further information that may be desired.

**Sympathy.**—I want to thank the writer of the following, for his kindly sympathy, and hope that if he ever meets "Gleaner" he will "make him take it back."

MR. GEORGE W. YORK, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—When an anonymous writer like "Gleaner" calls you the "we-est" man in the fraternity, I want you to understand you have my sympathy. You are neither small nor "wee," and you just tell him so. C. C. MILLER, JR.  
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 17.

**The Northern Illinois Convention**, as will be learned by referring to page 53, met in Rockford, Dec. 18 and 19. The officers elected for the ensuing year are these:

President—Leroy Highbarger, of Leaf River. Vice-President—S. H. Herrick, of Rockford. Secretary—B. Kennedy, of New Milford. Treasurer—O. J. Cummings, of Guilford.

## Among the Bee-Papers

Conducted by "GLEANER."

### DISCUSSION ON THE FIVE-BANDED BEES.

The Progressive Bee-Keeper for January is mainly devoted to the discussion of the golden or five-banded bees. S. E. Miller says that after having the yellow bees predominate in numbers, he finds they fall behind leathered-colored bees as gatherers.

E. T. Flanagan thinks the furore for five bands is passing away; that nothing can compete with three-bandeders for extracted honey, but they don't cap comb honey white enough.

J. D. Givens likes the goldens; "store just as much honey as any others, and are the best comb-builders I have."

W. Z. Hutchinson says: "I believe that, as a rule, the dark, leather-colored bees are the better, but I also believe that the brighter colored bees may be just as good workers as their darker sisters," and "that there are some strains of this variety that cannot be excelled by the dark Italians." Has had yellow bees from various sources, all good-natured except one colony, and that was very cross.

G. M. Doolittle gives an interesting account of the origin of his strain of yellow bees, and refutes the idea that Cyprian blood had anything to do with it, by saying that in 1880 he had "good four-banded worker-bees, drones having the abdomen fully one-half yellow, and queens entirely yellow to the tip," and that was a year before any Cyprians were in this country. By careful selection he has developed a strain of best working qualities, nearly all yellow. He says, "these yellow bees outstripped anything in the way of imported or hybrid bees I had during the past year, 1894, and gave comb

honey of the most snowy whiteness.....I find them very variable as to temper, some of them being nearly as harmless as flies, while some colonies are quite resentful when opening their hives after they have become well supplied with honey.....I have not found them as good winterers when left on the summer stands, as are some of the darker strains from imported stock, or hybrids, but with cellar-wintering, which the most of us here at the North adopt, I see very little if any difference in favor of either."

E. W. Moore says: "I have only one good point in favor of the five-banded bees, and that is, if you can pull them through the winter, they build up as fast as the three-banded, and are far ahead of the black bee in brood and bees by clover harvest; but just as soon as honey begins to come in freely, they seem to lose all their former activity."

J. W. Rouse says that in the very poor season of 1894, "I had several colonies that made a surplus.....and this surplus all came from my best-marked five-banded bees. Two seasons ago, some of my best-marked five-banded bees gave 40 pounds of surplus, where I did not get a pound from my three-banded bees. As to gentleness, I have some five-banded bees now in my yard that I can open their hives and blow on them, and it only makes them stir a little."

### DRONES FROM LAYING WORKERS AND UNFECUNDATED QUEENS.

Willie Atchley reports in Gleanings an experiment to decide as to the value of drones from workers and unfecundated queens. Queens to be mated were put on the prairie five miles away from other bees, the only drones present being from laying workers. He says: "Our experiment queens would mate and lay as well as any queens, so far as we could see, in worker-cells, and nearly all the eggs would produce drones."

This conflicts with the views expressed by good authorities. If, however, a sufficient number of actual experiments so decide, old theories must be set aside for those established by actual practice. But should it be fully established that the drones of laying workers are worthless, that by no means proves that drones of unfecundated queens are worthless.

### ELECTROPOISE AND THE WATER-FINDING SWITCH.

A. I. Root started a crusade against Electropoise, and was for some time alone in it, as respectable papers advertised it with testimonials from ministers and others. Now he's swinging his hat because the scientific journal, Electricity, comes out strongly in opposing Electropoise as a humbug of the basest kind, selling for \$25 a worthless thing that costs 42 cents.

A. I. also give fits to the divining rod, or switch, for finding water.

### BEE-KEEPING IN SWEDEN.

The Canadian Bee Journal has a letter from Johan Forsell, secretary Bee-Association, Sweden, in which he says his apiary is situated in 59½° north latitude. Bee-keeping is general up to 62°, and occasional bee-keepers are found up to the polar circle. "In spite of the northern situation, the long winters and very cold temperature, the bees here winter on their summer stands." Might be a good plan for those who have trouble wintering, to try some of the Swedish stock.

**More Kind Testimonials.**—Since the last issue I have received quite a number expressions of appreciation of the American Bee Journal, among them the following:

The sterling publication, the old American Bee Journal, comes out for 1895 in a brand new dress, and enlarged to twice its former dimensions. It enters on its 35th volume, and is the oldest bee-paper in America—being established "befoh de wah," and that was a long time ago.—The Daily Press, Riverside, Calif.

The staunchest prohibition newspaper in all the West—The Lever, published here in Chicago—said this on its farm page:

The American Bee Journal, of this city, makes a New Year's bow in a new form and pretty dress. It is a great improvement over the old antiquated form. The paper should be a weekly visitor in every bee-keeper's home.

**Patronize Our Advertisers.**—I wish that readers of the American Bee Journal would, whenever possible, patronize those who advertise in its columns. Also remember, when writing to an advertiser, to say you saw the advertisement in the Bee Journal. This will greatly help us and those who patronize the advertising columns of the Bee Journal. It is earnestly endeavored to admit only responsible firms, as the publishers of the Bee Journal will not knowingly encourage frauds or swindlers.

# The Sunny Southland.

CONDUCTED BY

MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, BEEVILLE, TEX.

## Report of the South Texas Bee-Convention.

The South Texas bee-keepers met at the apiary of Mrs. Jennie Atchley, in Beeville, Tex., on Dec. 27 and 28, 1894. As the bee-keepers were late in gathering on the first day, the meeting was not called to order until 1 p.m., and as we had the worst weather on the two days of our meeting that we have had this winter, we could not hold the meeting out-of-doors, as was announced, but as Mrs. Atchley is always alive to the interest of bee-keepers, she was not long in having her factory put in order for the occasion, and seats and accommodations made for all.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Atchley, and she made a short speech as follows:

ADDRESS BY MRS. ATCHLEY.

Dear Friends, Brother and Sister Bee-Keepers:

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I greet you this afternoon, and it makes me feel happy to see so many smiling bee-keepers here, and especially those from distant States. It is with the view of building up the bee-keeping interest of southwest Texas that I have called this meeting, and now that you have come, I wish you all to know that I am very glad indeed to meet you. I wish you one and all to make, and feel, yourselves at home while here. My house, factory and apiary, also the whole premises, are at your command; everything is free to you—look at everything on the place.

I now take the greatest of pleasure in introducing to you Rev. W. K. Marshall, D. D., of Marshall, Tex. He is the "king-bee" of our great State, having brought the first Italian queen to Texas more than 40 years ago, and is the oldest bee-keeper in this State, now in his 86th year. I have appointed him to preside over this meeting, as he is the President of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association.

I also take great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. W. R. Graham, of Greenville, Tex. He is the Vice-President of the State Association, and is known as the "comb honey man of Texas."

If there is anything that you want, please let some of our family know it, and we will see that you get it, if possible. You see those books over there, they are bee-papers, and sent here for you to take home with you; they are free—take some home with you to give to your bee-keeping neighbors. The nearest pile is the American Bee Journal, and the other is Gleanings in Bee-Culture. The first I will take your subscription for, and give you free a 50-cent bee-book as a premium; it is a weekly journal, and all for the small sum of \$1.00 per year. Gleanings is a semi-monthly, also \$1.00 per year.

I also have the "A B C of Bee-Culture," published by A. I. Root, one of the best apiarists in the world, and this book gives bee-keeping from the start clear through to successful management of an apiary of 100 or more colonies. I think these books and papers will be all the bee-literature you will need to make bee-keeping a success. The "A B C" is \$1.25.

You will please excuse me for taking your time talking of bee-books, etc., as this meeting was called principally for beginners, and some are here from a distance who wish to know what kind of bee-literature to get, and where to get it.

Now, as I must see that you get something to eat while you are here, I wish to be excused, that I may look after the kitchen. Again, I wish to express my gratitude in meeting so many pleasant faces.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

A song was then sung, and music on the organ by Miss Hettie Thetford. At the close of the song, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," all arose while prayer was offered by Dr. Marshall. Then the names of some 80 bee-keepers were enrolled.

Dr. W. K. Marshall then delivered an address as follows:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY DR. MARSHALL.

I am glad to see so many ladies present. I am told that bees won't sting them. Bee-keeping is an industry that is adapted to ladies. I have often told at our bee-meetings how I first began bee-keeping, and as the majority here never heard it, I will repeat the story that you may see or learn how

superstitious people used to be about bees. People in those days thought it was bad luck to sell bees; this I found out when I went one day to one of my best friends to buy two colonies. Said he: "I cannot sell my bees, it is bad luck, and I would soon lose all I have, and then I would be out of bees and honey."

I said to him that I must have some bees some way, and asked him how I should get them. He said to me: "I will tell you how to do. The next time it turns a little cool, you go to my house and get two colonies of bees, and leave a \$5.00 gold piece on the bench where you get the bees, and that will be all right."

Well, that was enough for me, so it was not long before I went over, and on my way I met my friend, and he wanted to know where I was going, and I told him I was going out to steal some bees. He motioned to me to go ahead. On my arrival where the bees were, I slipped cautiously around so that I thought no one would see me. I had told my friend that I did not believe in stealing, and that I had been taught that it was wrong to steal. He said it was not wrong to steal bees, and I must confess that I did not feel much as if I was stealing, but I selected my bees and slipped away as quietly as I could well do, and left the money on the bench.

Quite awhile after that I met my friend again, and I was anxious to know what had become of the money, and my friend asked me if I saw any one while I was stealing the bees, and I told him that I saw a woman. "Well," said he, "I'll bet you that woman got that money." I was satisfied after that.

I will tell you of my first Italian queen, which was more than 40 years ago, and she cost me \$24. After I got her I did not know how to introduce her, as I had nothing but box-hives. Right here I wish to tell you how nearly I came to inventing a movable frame, and after I saw that Langstroth had succeeded in making the movable combs, I was astonished that I had been such a fool, as I had top-bars, and never thought of going any further. You see I had my bees, or the combs, so that I could take them out of the hives by taking a knife and cutting down the sides of the hives.

Well, I will now come back to introducing my queen. I cut out the combs, and carried them by the top-bars away out from the bee-yard, and shook the bees all off the combs, and they all flew back to the hive, or all the old ones did, and the queen did not go, as she was in full laying condition and could not fly very well, and, as most of the old bees went back home I had a pretty good swarm, and I set the combs back, and in a day or two I turned the queen loose, and she flew away. Oh, how sad I was to see my \$24 fly off like a bird; but soon she came back and went into the hive, and I tell you that I was proud indeed.

In due time the bees began to hatch out, and I called to Mrs. Marshall to come and see my beautiful bees; but she seemed not to be as much interested in them as I was, and did not give me much encouragement. I wrote to Judge Andrews, of McKinney, that I had an Italian queen, and that her bees were hatching out, and he rode 140 miles on horseback to see my queen. I am now satisfied that my first Italian queen was not a pure one, but she was a good queen, and I prized her highly because she cost me high.

In conclusion I want to tell you how I beat a bee-man at his own game at the Dallas Fair in October, 1893. I do this to try to interest you while the committee is getting the question list ready.

Well, W. R. Graham sent me a fine colony of bees as a present, and I thought I would take it to the Fair and see if I could not take a premium, and Mr. Graham took a colony of bees, too, and we of course were competitors. We happened to get a good set of judges—Mrs. Jennie Atchley, J. D. Givens, and A. G. Branshaw—and they all were "up" with the marking of bees and queens, and they decided at once that my queen, also my bees, were the best, and I got the premium, and beat Mr. Graham at his own game!

Now, I want to tell you how I beat myself. Soon after my queen took the premium, a man stepped up and offered me \$20 for the queen that took the premium, and I told him I would not take it, but I would take \$25 for both queen and bees, and he would not give it, and went away, and I did not get to sell her at all. I often thought after that how greedy we sometimes are, and do not know a good thing when we see it. I "got left," and I have always been ready since then to advise a person to take a good thing when it is offered.

W. K. MARSHALL.

(To be continued.)

So Long as the bees are not diseased, and can find no work to do abroad, their winter nap had better be continued.—Dr. Miller.



## Convention Notices.

**NEW YORK.**—The annual meeting of the Ontario Co. N. Y. Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Canandaigua, N. Y., Jan. 25 and 26, 1895. Come early. Everyone come. Bellona, N. Y. RUTH E. TAYLOR, Sec.

**MINNESOTA.**—The regular semi-annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will be held on the first Monday in May, 1895, at LaCrescent, Minn. All beekeepers invited. E. C. CORNWELL, Sec. Winona, Minn.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The Venango County Bee-Keepers' Association of northwestern Pennsylvania will hold their 2nd annual meeting in the City Hall at Franklin, Pa., on Jan. 28, 1895, at 1 o'clock p.m. All interested send for program. C. S. PIZER, Sec. Franklin, Pa.

**WISCONSIN.**—The 11th annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Capitol, at Madison, Feb. 6 and 7, 1895. All bee-keepers are requested to attend, whether they receive a formal notice or not. H. LATHROP, Rec. Sec. Brownstown, Wis.

**KANSAS.**—There will be a meeting of the Southeastern Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association on March 16, 1895, at Goodno's Hall, in Bronson, Bourbon Co., Kans. It is the annual meeting, and all members are requested to be present, and all bee-keepers are cordially invited. J. C. BALCH, Sec. Bronson, Kans.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The California State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its fourth annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5 and 6, 1895, at the Chamber of Commerce, corner of 4th and Broadway, Los Angeles. Programmes will be ready Jan. 15. PROF. A. J. COOK, Pres. J. H. MARTIN, Sec., Bloomington, Calif.

**VERMONT.**—The next annual convention of the Vermont Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Middlebury, Vt., on Jan. 30 and 31, 1895. Programs will be prepared and mailed later. Let every Vermont bee-keeper begin now to prepare to attend, and all those who can reach Middlebury, whether you live in Vermont or not, we want you to come. H. W. SCOTT, Sec. Barre, Vt.

## Ricker National Nursery Co.—

We are in receipt of the 36-page wholesale catalogue and price-list of the Elgin Nurseries, Elgin, Ills. This catalogue not only contains extremely low prices on evergreens, fruit and forest trees, vines, shrubs and roses, but contains an illustrated treatise on evergreens, entitled, "How to grow evergreens for protection." The sample order No. 1—200 assorted evergreens, 7 varieties, including Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*)—they send to any part of the United States, express prepaid, for \$2.00, or one-half of the lot for \$1.00. Their nurseries received highest award and medal at the World's Fair, Chicago. Send for their catalogue—it is free. See their advertisement in another column.

"The American Bee Journal is almost indispensable in bee-culture."—H. F. Keeler, of Iowa, Dec. 28, 1894.

## Wants or Exchanges.

This department is only for your "Wants" or bona-fide "Exchanges," and such will be inserted here at 10 cents a line for each time, when specially ordered into this department. Exchanges for cash or for price-lists, or notices offering articles for sale, will not be inserted here—such belong in the regular advertising columns, at regular rates.

**WANTED.**—To exchange, Pure St. Bernard Pups, bred from registered stock. Will exchange for any thing useful. Would like a portrait lens. SCOTT BRILLHART, 3A2t Millwood, Knox Co., Ohio.

## Honey &amp; Beeswax Market Quotations.

**CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 27.**—Up to the present the sales on honey have met with our expectations. We have received considerably more honey than we figured on handling, owing to the short crop report, and we think the early shippers reaped the benefit. However, we are now getting the average price, viz.: Fancy, 15c.; white, No. 1, 14@13c. Extracted, 6@7c. Beeswax, 28@29c. J. A. L.

**CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 3.**—As usual, the volume of trade in honey is small at this season. But our stock is not heavy, and soon as this month is past we expect a demand that will clean out all present and prospective offerings. Comb sells at 14c. for good white; fancy brings 15c.; dark grades, 8@12c. Extracted white, 6@7c.; dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 27@28c. R. A. B. & Co.

**NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 20.**—The market for comb and extracted honey is good, and the supply equals the demand. Fancy clover and buckwheat sells best; off grades are not quite as salable; and 2-pound sections are little called for. We quote as follows: 1-pound fancy clover, 13@14c.; 2-pound, 12@13c.; 1-pound white, 12@12½c.; 2-pound, 12c.; 1-pound fair, 10@11c.; 2-pound, 10@11c.; 1-pound buckwheat, 10@11c.; 2-pound, 9@10c. Extracted, clover and basswood, 6@6½c.; buckwheat, 5@5½c.; Southern, 50@60c. per gallon. Beeswax, scarce and in good demand at 29@30c. C. I. & B.

**CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 7.**—Demand for honey is very quiet since the holidays, and prices are unchanged. Comb honey brings 14@16c. for best white, and extracted 4@7c. Beeswax is in good demand at 23@28c. for good to choice yellow. C. F. M. & S.

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.**—The demand for both comb and extracted is light. Supply good. We quote: No. 1 white comb, 1-lbs., 14@15c.; No. 2 white, 12@13c.; No. 1 amber, 13c.; No. 2 amber, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4½c. Beeswax, 22@25c. C. C. C. & Co.

**BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.**—The demand for honey is very quiet. We quote: Fancy, 13@14c.; choice, 11@12c.; others from 8@10c. Literal amount of stock in market. The prospects are that the demand will be very light until after the holidays. Extracted is moving very slowly at 5@7c. B. & Co.

**NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 31.**—The demand for comb honey has been very light of late and has now almost dwindled down to nothing. The supply has been accumulating and there is a large stock on the market. In order to move it in round lots, it will be necessary to make liberal concessions from ruling quotations. We quote: Fancy white, 1-lbs., 13c.; off grades, 11c.; buckwheat, 9c. We have nothing new to report in extracted. It is moving off slow and plenty of stock on the market, with more arriving. Beeswax is steady and finds ready sale on arrival at 30c. per pound. H. B. & S.

## RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORY

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send two stamps for circular and free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Registered Pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. NO POSTAGE ANSWERED. For sale by all first-class druggists everywhere. Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrison, Plummer & Co., and Lord, Owen & Co., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills. Please mention the Bee Journal. Nov15

**Good Honey-Sellers** ought to be needed now, and the little 32-page pamphlet, "Honey as Food and Medicine," has for years proven itself valuable in making repeated sales of honey. Its distribution will create a demand for the honey first, and then the bee-keeper can follow it up and supply that demand. Send to us for a sample copy, only 5 cents; 10 copies, postpaid, 35 cents; 50 copies, \$1.25; or 100 copies \$2.00. Try 50 or 100 copies, and prove their ability to aid you in disposing of your honey at a good price.

See A B C offer on page 46.

## List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers,

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

## Chicago, Ills.

J. A. LAMON, 43 South Water St.  
R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

## New York, N. Y.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade Street.  
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,  
28 & 30 West Broadway.  
CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.  
I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place.  
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & Co., 128 Franklin St.

## Kansas City, Mo.

CLEMOMS-MASON COM. CO., 423 Walnut St.

## Albany, N. Y.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326 & 328 Broadway.

## Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

## Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

## Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

**Iowa Seed Co.**—We are in receipt of the Catalogue of the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, one of the finest seed catalogues of the year. It is a book of practical and complete information to the seed-planter, and is gotten up neatly and concisely in the highest style of the printers' and lithographers' art. Any of our readers can obtain a copy by merely sending a postal card to the company and mentioning the American Bee Journal. Alfalfa clover seed is offered by this firm.

## California ❄️❄️

If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers, Climate or Resources, send for a Sample Copy of California's Favorite Paper—

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—OR—

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By Prof A. J. Cook—for over 20 years a professor in the Michigan Agricultural College. This book is not only instructive and helpful as a GUIDE in bee-keeping, but is also interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full description of the Anatomy and Physiology of Bees. 460 pages, bound in cloth.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.75; or given free as a premium for sending us 3 New Subscribers to the Bee Journal at \$1 each.

G. W. YORK & CO., 56 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill

## Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

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## HONEY FOR SALE.

I have about 3000 lbs. of Basswood Honey for sale at 7 cents per lb., in 60-lb. cans, on board cars. I will guarantee it strictly pure.

2A John Wagner, Buena Vista, Ill.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE North American Bee-Keepers' Association

Adopted at St. Joseph, Mo., 1894.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This organization shall be known as "The North American Bee-Keepers' Association," and shall include in its territory all of the United States and Canada.

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

Its object shall be to promote the general interests of the pursuit of bee-culture throughout North America.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

1. Any person interested in apiculture may become a Life Member upon the payment to the Secretary of the sum of ten dollars.

2. Any person interested in apiculture may become an Annual Member upon the payment to the Secretary of one dollar. Ladies interested in apiculture may become members free.

3. No member shall be entitled to the floor for more than five minutes in any discussion, without the consent of the Association, nor a second time, unless by the consent of the President, or a majority of the members present.

4. Any person may become an Honorary Member by receiving a majority vote at any regular meeting, after having been approved by the Executive Committee.

### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by a majority ballot at each annual meeting, for the calendar year following; and their duties shall be the same as usually devolve upon such officers. They shall constitute the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee of this Association shall cause the Constitution to be printed in appropriate form, and every person joining the Association shall be entitled to a copy of the same.

3. The Executive Committee shall select subjects for discussion, and the same shall be published with the call for the next annual meeting. It shall also provide badges for all members.

4. The Executive Committee shall also provide a place of meeting for the annual convention, and see that all necessary arrangements are made to carry out the demands of this Constitution.

5. The Secretary shall be paid a salary of \$25.00 a year, at each annual meeting.

6. An Auditing Committee of three shall be appointed by the President, on convening of each annual session, whose duty it shall be to audit any or all accounts so ordered by the Association.

### ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such place as shall be agreed upon at the previous annual meeting. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may engage in discussion, and adjourn until some future day.

### ARTICLE VI.—VACANCIES IN OFFICE.

Vacancies in office, by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Executive Committee, until the next annual meeting.

### ARTICLE VII.—DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

A Defense Committee of seven shall be appointed for the purpose of considering the applications of members for defense from unjust lawsuits by those who are prejudiced against the pursuit. This com-

mittee shall be the officers annually elected by the National Bee-Keepers' Union.

### ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of all the members present.



4A8t

Mention the American Bee Journal.

**EVERGREENS FRUIT AND FOREST TREES**  
Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubs and Flowers. Sample Order No. 1: 2.0 evergreens, seven varieties, including Colorado Blue Spruce, (Picea pungens), sent to any address in the United States, express prepaid, for \$2; one-half of above \$1. 36 page wholesale catalogue and "How to grow evergreens" Free. Received highest award at the World's Fair. Large discounts for early orders. Address, Bicker National Nursery Co., Elgin, Ill.

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A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

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Ap1

Mention the American Bee Journal.

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### Dovetailed Hives,

Sections, Extractors, Smokers, and everything a Bee-Keeper wants.—**Honest Goods at Close, Honest Prices.** 60 p. catalog free.

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**NEW 68 PAGE CATALOGUE AND GUIDE TO Poultry Raisers for 1895.**  
Contains over 150 fine illustrations showing a photo of the largest henery in the west. Gives best plans for poultry houses, sure remedies and recipes for all diseases, also valuable information on the kitchen and flower garden sent for only 10 cents. John Bauscher, Jr., P. O. Box 5 Freeport, Ill.

24E7t

Mention the American Bee Journal.

### BEGINNERS.

Beginners should have a copy of the Amateur Bee-Keeper, a 70-page book by Prof. J. W. House. Price 25 cents; if sent by mail, 28c. The little book and the Progressive Bee-Keeper (a live, progressive 28-page monthly journal) one year, 65c. Address any first-class dealer, or

LEAHY MFG. CO., Higginsville, Mo.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Langstroth ON THE Honey-Bee —REVISED BY THE DADANTS—

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## Doctor's Hints

By **DR. PEIRO, Chicago, Ill.**

### Frozen Flesh.

I know of nothing better to thaw a frozen ear, nose or fingers than to wrap them up in a rag that has been well sprinkled with turpentine. But snow or cold water does excellently, and is more easily obtained. Queer how frozen water cures frozen flesh—but it is so.

### Double Action of Salt.

Another funny thing in Nature is, that salt put on ice prevents it melting so fast; yet salt put on an icy sidewalk melts it soon. Now, how do you account for this double action ?

### Better Fat than Thin.

Why, you silly boy! Poke-root berries are not the part that makes fat folks thin—it is the root that is used. And I would advise you to not even try that. It can do you much harm. Better be fat and healthy than thin and sickly.

### Freckles Indicate Health.

"Freckles!" Why, don't you know that is the very best evidence of health you can have? Well, it is. If I were very sickly, I'd give a quarter for every freckle they could put on my face, and would snap my finger at every boy who called me "freckle nose."

### Squirrel Bites.

Well, I expect you squeezed your "Bunny" a little too tight, and he bit you. Squirrels are apt to resent too pressing familiarity. But his bite is no worse than any other. The idea that it causes fits is simply ridiculous!

### Tight Shoes and Corns.

Corns? They are usually the result of tight or ill-fitting shoes. They press so hard over a spot of skin that it cannot grow natural, but is condensed into a callous. That's a corn. Dig out the hard core so as to leave a hole instead, and you are relieved. But the same shoe will occasion another corn, in time.

### Peach Seeds for Coughs.

Peach pits are good for whooping-cough, and other kinds of coughs, too. The most violent poison can be distilled from them, called "hydrocyanic acid." But a seed eaten every hour or so is perfectly harmless.

### Baked Apples for Dyspepsia.

Bessie, tell grandma that if she will live one week on baked apples only—nothing else—her dyspepsia will give her little trouble. I'd almost like to have the 'pepsia just to get the baked apples!

### Buckwheat vs. Alfalfa Honey.

Well, Billy, there are curious kinds of honey. The kind the bees store from buckwheat is apt to give you a sour stomach, but if I you can get alfalfa honey, stored from a kind of clover—you just sail in. It's licking good!

### Croupy Parrots.

So your "Dandy" has the croup, you think? Well, dearie, I'd like to tell you what to do, but I'm sorry I am not a bird doctor. Try cuttle-fish bone; it is said to be good for such troubles.

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Turkeys for Market—  
Capon and Caponizing—  
Foul Brood Treatment—by Cheshire.  
12 copies Honey as Food and Medicine.  
Amateur Bee-Keeper—by Rouse.  
Convention Hand-Book.

Green's How to Propagate and Grow Fruit  
" How We Made the Old Farm Pay.  
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Dzierzon's "Rational Bee-Keeping" (paper)  
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### General Items.

#### "Nothing" Makes a Difference.

On page 807 (1894) I am made to tell a very good size story; that is, that some Rhode Island bee-keepers obtained 800 pounds of honey from 4 colonies. This is more than the bee-pasturage of Rhode Island will produce, and would rank equally with some of those large yields in the South that we read about; besides it is a greater story than any one would credit as the truth. It should read: "Keep from 2 to 40 colonies;" of course the reader will notice that nothing (0) has been left out, and in this case nothing makes a difference, for it brings the average down considerably per colony. W. A. Greene, who has an

apiary of about 25 colonies near the center of the city of Providence, obtained over 700 pounds; while Samuel Lewis, from 42 colonies, in the suburbs, had over 800 pounds. Providence, R. I. W. G. GARTSIDE.

#### When to Move to the South.

On page 715 (1894) Mr. Eastman asks when is the best time to go to Texas from the Northern climate (Illinois). In reply Mrs. Atchley says: "I am at a loss to tell you when is the best time to come, but if I were coming I would start whenever I got ready—it will not make any difference that I know of."

But I would say it makes a big difference if a man from this Northern State moves to Texas in June or July. It would be death or sickness as a result of the change in the climate. I speak from experience. In 1864

my regiment (6th Minn. Vol. Inf.) was here in Minnesota, when we received orders to go South, and on June 2 we left Fort Snelling, Minn., with 1,000 men, all strong and healthy, and arrived at Helena, Ark., on June 26. After two months they said only 80 had not been on the sick list; and in November only 300 men were left for guard duty, and the balance of 700 were either dead or in the hospital boat at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, or had returned to Wisconsin. A good many of the soldiers died before they reached so far north, that they could breathe the fresh and healthy air.

The 300 men left were sent to St. Louis on guard duty, and in January, 1865, we were sent to New Orleans and across the Gulf of Mexico to Mobile and to Montgomery, Ala., the first of April. Then we were all healthy. The last part of July we left Montgomery for home, and only a few of the boys were sick with the climate fever. More than half of the soldiers that died in the South died with the climate fever. From this you will see that if a man goes from this Northern country to the Gulf of Mexico, he must go in January or February, and then when the sun comes up higher each day, he would be used to the climate. If people from the North go down to the Gulf in June or July—if they don't die they have to stand the climate fever. If a man were to leave Texas in January or February, and come up here, do you think he could stand 30 or 40 degrees below zero? I say no.

I am the only bee-keeper in Swift county, Minn.; out on the prairie, six miles from any woods, except 10 acres of young timber on my land, consisting of oak, poplar, ash, box-elder and basswood. Fifteen years ago the timber was all cut down so it is all young timber. The basswood blooms very freely every year. There is no bee-keeper west of me, and none nearer than about 25 miles east of me, in Kandiyohi county. The clover doesn't grow here, except the mammoth red clover and sweet clover. The only honey-flow I have is in the fall, from golden-rod and asters. The best honey-flow used to be cut off by frost in October.

I had 10 colonies, spring count, and increased to 18. I have 7 hives full of comb and honey that I left out-doors, and will keep them so until spring, and see what I can do with them then. A. P. CARLSON.  
Carlson, Minn., Dec. 17.

#### Very Cold Weather.

We have had very cold weather here since Christmas. There is six inches of snow on the ground. This keeps the bees close at home. JOSEPH E. SHAVER.  
Friedens, Va., Jan. 3.

#### Gets a Little Surplus.

There is nothing much for the bees here, although I manage to get a little surplus. Our main trees here for pollen are elm, cottonwood, willow, pepperwood and fruit trees. Outside of this we have no special trees. The basswood, which I read so much about, I would like very much to get.

I think the American Bee Journal is one of the greatest papers I ever read. I would rather miss my dinner than a single copy of it. J. M. JEFFCOAT.  
Pike, Tex., Jan. 3.

#### The Eastern Iowa Convention.

The 6th annual convention of the Eastern Iowa Bee-Keepers Association met at Anamosa, Iowa, Dec. 26 and 27, 1894. Secretary Frank Coverdale being absent, H. F. Keeler was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Membership was solicited without fee, and 24 persons became members by subscribing to the constitution and by-laws.

A number of interesting questions were discussed.

Officers were elected as follows: President—F. M. Merritt, of Jackson Co. Vice-Presidents—T. O. Hines, of Jones Co.; Chas. Hammons, of Clinton Co.; D. C. Wilson, of Linn Co.; J. C. Merritt, of Jackson Co.; A. Y. Hanna, of Dubuque Co. Secretary—



H. F. Keeler, of Anamosa. Assistant Secretary—J. A. Jansen, of Cedar Rapids.

Mr. O. Hines was given an extended vote of thanks for the essay and poem read.

The 7th annual meeting will be held at Anamosa, Iowa, early in December, 1895. The Secretary was directed to fix the date, and publish the proper notice.

H. F. KEELER, Sec. pro tem.

Anamosa, Iowa.

#### Results of the Past Season.

From 5 colonies, spring count, I obtained 361 pounds of comb honey, in one-pound sections. I increased them to 11 colonies, and they are all in chaff hives on the summer stands, with 3½ inches of chaff all around, and a good chaff cushion on top. They had flights Dec. 16 and 21, and they are wintering well now, as far as I can see. I think my location here is very good. We have lots of clover, basswood and golden-rod, and there are no bees within 12 miles of mine.

A. H. CHESLEY.

Jackson, N. H.

#### Driest Season Ever Known, Etc.

I am almost ashamed to report the past season, as it was the driest ever known. I got 150 pounds of comb honey from 30 colonies and one swarm, and fed 225 pounds of granulated sugar. Our sources here for surplus honey are basswood, white clover, Alsike clover, buckbush bloom, and several other varieties.

I visited Rocky Ford, Colo., in October, in the interest of the honey-bee, and found a good honey country, and lots of bee-men, too. I saw several carloads of honey stacked up ready to ship—as fine honey as could be produced from alfalfa and Rocky Mountain honey-plant. Everything is raised there by irrigation.

McFall, Mo., Dec. 25. J. E. ENYART.

#### Had Some Nice Comb Honey.

We got 23 pounds of nice comb honey from one colony of bees, and none from the other hive. A queen from Texas filled an 8-frame hive with bees, swarmed, and filled the second hive with winter stores.

It would take too much space to tell how well we like the American Bee Journal. Success, and a happy year to its publishers.

MRS. JULIA CANNON.

Wabash, Ind., Jan. 2.

#### An Experience the Past Season.

As it is only fair to give as well as take, and as I find I enjoy reading of other peoples' success, I will give a little of my experience.

Last spring (1894) opened finely, with the bees in good condition, and they gathered pollen from soft maple, and everything looked well. So I took the winter cases off and piled them up about the first of May. Then came a hard frost which cut the corn which was nicely up, and with the corn all that a bee valued went also.

We soon discovered that white clover had been destroyed by the drouth of 1893, so it was from hand to mouth with the bees, until basswood bloomed. Then they began to store honey in the upper story, but most of them very slowly. Then the flow was over, and not a section capped, so I left them on, hoping that raspberry or blackberry, and buckwheat or smartweed, would supply the needed honey to complete the unfinished sections. But I was doomed to disappointment, for instead of completing they depleted the sections, and I got nothing.

But here is the strange part of the story: The year before I sent and got two queens. I introduced them successfully in the fall of 1893; one turned up missing before spring opened, and the other was a good one, with "blue blood," for she filled the hive with bees; they worked when no other colony was doing anything, they never loafed, and stored some 40 pounds of section honey, and went into winter quarters strong; be-

sides, I took one or two frames from them, and gave to weak colonies.

I have other colonies of Italians—some hybrids, and some blacks—but this one colony stored more than all the rest put together. So I concluded there must be something in the stock. Not one of my colonies swarmed, as I suppose they knew there was nothing to swarm on.

May the American Bee Journal live forever!

E. B. ELLIS.

Cooksville, Ill., Jan. 1.

#### A Good Report from a Beginner.

I started in the spring of 1894 with 5 colonies, and increased to 11. I sold one colony for \$3.50. My 10 colonies gathered 374 pounds of honey, and I sold about 350 pounds at 14 cents in the home market. I thought that better than 16 cents and ship it, pay expenses, and run risks. If any of the readers of the American Bee Journal know of a better way of marketing honey, I would like to hear from them through the Bee Journal.

There is no one within about two miles that has as many bees as I have, and there is plenty of basswood and golden-rod, maple and wild flowers. I sow some buckwheat, and have some Alsike clover. My bees are in single-walled hives, and are packed with corn-fodder on the south, west and north.

J. T. WHITE.

Smiley, Ohio, Dec. 29.

**Old Bee Journals.**—We have quite a number of old copies of the American Bee Journal, extending back perhaps 10 years. We will send these out at one cent a copy, all to be different dates, and back of Jan. 1, 1894. Remember they are odd numbers, and you must let us select them. We cannot furnish them in regular order, that is, one or two months' numbers without a break, but will mail you as many single or odd copies as you may wish, upon receipt of the number of cents you want to invest in them. They will be fine reading for the long winter evenings, and many a single copy is worth a whole year's subscription. Better send for ten or more copies, as a sample order. Only a cent a copy, back of Jan. 1, 1894.

"I am dropping several papers, but cannot give up the American Bee Journal. I think you have made great improvements in it the past year; and if the past is a prophecy of the future, we may look for still more."—S. H. Herrick, of Illinois, Dec. 28, 1894.

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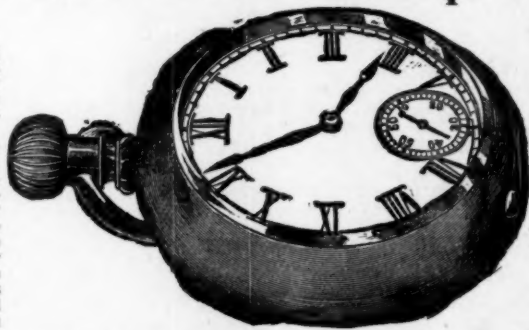
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